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PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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EXTRACTS from the PROCEEDINGS of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Philadelphia, Saturday, November 10.

MR. M'Lean. It is with the greateſt diffidence I riſe to repreſent ſome facts, which in my opinion reſpect the dignity and honor of this houſe, than the perſonal ſafety and reſentments of thoſe who are individually intereſted. As a member of the legiſlature, it is my duty to guard and protect its privileges in whatever form they may be attacked; and even, Mr. Speaker, when ſo humble a member as he that now addreſſes you, has been ſo ſtyled by way of offering an inſult to the Houſe, the offence, which is but trivial when we conſider the man, becomes of great importance when we conſider his office. For theſe reaſons, therefore, I think myſelf bound to lay before the houſe, the circumſtances of complaint to which I have alluded; but to their wiſdom I ſhall implicitly ſubmit the meaſures which may properly be purſued upon the occaſion. About midnight on Tueſday laſt, a great concourſe of people aſſembled outſide to the houſe of Mr. Alexander Boyd, in which myſelf, ſeveral of the members of this houſe, and ſeveral members of the ſupreme executive council lodged, and, at that time, had retired to our reſpective chambers. There aſſembled made a conſiderable noiſe in the ſtreets, and, as ſoon aſ- ter'd Mr. Boyd's houſe, beating loudly at the door, and breaking the windows, through which they threw ſome very large ſtones, reproachfully, repeatedly, "here the damned rafcals live who do all the miſchief," and uſing other words highly reproachful to the members of this houſe and of the executive council. What were the motives of the rioters for this conduct, I do not know, nor am I deſirous to enquire; but having ſtated theſe facts, I am confident every gentleman here is ready to expreſs his diſapprobation of proceedings, ſo groſſly in violation of the law of the land, and the eſtabliſhed privilege of this houſe.

Mr. Findley. Though I am aware, Mr. Speaker, that little credit will be given to the information of the member who has juſt ſpoken, and that upon this ſubject no other evidence is neceſſary to ſupport his allegation, yet I have been ſolicitous to put the authenticity of the facts which have been ſtated, beyond all doubt, and therefore beg leave to preſent two affidavits, one made by Mr. Boyd, whoſe houſe has been attacked, and the other by Mr. Baird, a member of the ſupreme executive council.

The clerk then read the affidavits, which were as follow:

Philadelphia, ſs.

"On this ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, before me Plunket Fleeſon, eſquire, being one of the juſtices of the peace, in the city and county of Philadelphia, reſiding in the ſaid city, cometh Alexander Boyd, of Sixth ſtreet, from Delaware river in the ſaid city, eſquire, who being ſolemnly ſworn with uplifted hand, doth depoſe, teſtify and ſay, that on the night of Tueſday laſt, being the 6th of this preſent month of November, this deponent, together with the honorable John Smilie, John Baird, and Abraham Smith, members of the ſupreme executive council; and James M'Calmont, James M'Lean, John Piper, and William Findley, eſqs. repreſentatives in the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, who lodge with this deponant, were gone to bed in his dwelling in Sixth-ſtreet, aforeſaid; that this deponent was fallen aſleep, when about 12 o'clock at midnight, a great noiſe in the adjoining ſtreet awaked this deponent, who thereupon immediately jumped out of his bed, and raiſing the ſaſh of a window towards the ſtreet of the third floor of the houſe, he ſaw a conſiderable number of men in the ſtreet, of whom twelve or fifteen were nigh to the door of this deponent's dwelling, and that divers of the perſons, ſo as aforeſaid aſſembled, did then and there ſpeak reproachfully of the gentlemen who were lodged with this deponent, and did ſay, that here is the houſe where the damned raſcals lodge who do all the devilment, or words to the like effect; adding that they ought to be all hanged. That hearing the window riſe and ſeeing this deponent at the window, as this deponent believes, this deponent heard one of the ſame perſons ſay, there is one of the damned raſcals putting his head out of the window. That a man who lives nigh to this deponent, at this moment coming out of his dwelling, and approaching the mob aforeſaid, the perſons who compoſed the ſame, ran northerly towards Mulberry-ſtreet, and this deponent ſaw them no more. That this deponent was awaked as aforeſaid, by the noiſe aforeſaid, and by throwing of large ſtones againſt the front door of his dwelling, ſome of which ſtones drove in the ſaſh over the ſame door and fell in his entry, and one of them was at leaſt ten pound in weight. And that this deponent was not able to diſtinguiſh any of the aforeſaid rioters, ſo as to know their names, or who they or any of them were. And further this deponent ſaith not."

Philadelphia, ſs.

"On this ninth day of November, anno domini, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, before me Plunket Fleeſon, eſquire, being one of the juſtices of the peace in and for the city and county of Philadelphia, and reſiding in the ſame city, cometh the honorable John Baird, who is one of the members of the ſupreme executive council of this commonwealth, and the ſaid John, being duly ſworn on the holy goſpels, doth depoſe, teſtify and ſay, that he, this deponent, doth lodge with Alexander Boyd, and that before he went to bed at the dwelling of the ſaid Alexander, in Sixth ſtreet from Delaware river, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tueſday night laſt, the 6th inſt. and being faſten aſleep, he was diſturbed and awaked by a confuſed noiſe, at firſt ſeeming to him to be the report of guns fired, made by riotous perſons in the ſtreet, at and near the ſame dwelling, and hearing the claſh of the lower ſaſh of the houſe breaking, by the throwing of ſtones againſt the ſame; that this deponent ſtill lying in his bed and not riſing, heard ſeveral perſons in the ſtreet ſay, "here the damned raſcals live who do all the miſchief," or words to that effect. That the diſturbance aforeſaid did not continue after this deponent awaked, as aforeſaid, above a minute, after which, this deponent heard the rioters ſhout and depart haſtily, as the ſound of their feet indicated, towards Mulberry-ſtreet: and that the honorable John Smilie and Abraham Smith, together with Jas. M'Calmont, James M'Lean, John Piper, and William Findley, eſquires, repreſentatives in the general aſſembly of this ſtate, do alſo lodge with the ſaid Alexander Boyd, and were all in bed, as this deponent hath good reaſon to believe, in the dwelling of the ſaid Alexander, aforeſaid, at the time of the outrage and riot ſo as aforeſaid committed, and further ſaith not."

Mr Kennedy. Sir, the outrage that has been committed againſt the public peace, and againſt the privilege of this houſe, being thus authenticated, I beg leave to offer a reſolution upon the ſubject, in which I expect the unanimous concurrence of the members.

[The reſolution was prefaced with a recital of the injury ſtated in the depoſitions, and complained of by the members, and concluded with authoriſing the executive council, to offer a reward for the diſcovery of the offenders, and requiring them to direct the attorney general to proſecute the offenders when diſcovered.]

Mr. Peters. I am very ready, Mr. Speaker, to declare that the tranſaction repreſented to the houſe is of an unwarrantable and ſcandalous nature, for the puniſhment of which I ſhall chearfully unite with the movers of this reſolution. But I profeſs, ſir, to be at a loſs in what manner we ought to proceed in order to maintain the dignity of the legiſlature, and to give efficacy to our deciſions upon this ſubject, which is certainly of great importance, not only as it reſpects the preſent object, but as it is to eſtabliſh a precedent for the future. I wiſh therefore to have a ſhort time for reflection, and move, that the reſolution before us may be referred to a committee; not, Mr. Speaker, to create unneceſſary delay, but as I ſaid before, to enable us to proceed with propriety and effect.

Mr. M'Lean. I do not perceive the leaſt reaſon for referring this buſineſs to a committee; it is a plain, eaſy, and conſiſtent propoſition that lies before us, and the honor of the houſe requires that an explicit and immediate determination ſhall take place. The very reference to a committee will propagate an opinion that we are indifferent and in doubt as to the offence which has been committed, and it is probable that the executive council will have proceeded upon the complaint of their members, while we are indulging this uſeleſs ſpirit of procraſtination. I cannot ſuppoſe that it is the wiſh of any members to defeat the queſtion in this manner, and as it ſeems to be agreed, that the diſapprobation of the houſe ought to be expreſſed, there can be no reaſons given for not expreſſing it at this time, ſince every objection either to the form or ſubſtance of the propoſed reſolution may be obviated by immediate alteration or amendment. It was with reluctance that I conſented to delay calling the attention of the houſe to this buſineſs ſo long, but as any further delay will, I am confident, be injurious to the legiſlative character, I ſhall oppoſe the motion for a commitment.

Mr. Lewis. It is difficult upon queſtions of importance ſuddenly to form an opinion which will be ſatisfactory to the mind; and therefore, though I ſhall never conſent to ſacrifice a moment to mere delay, I ſhall always be deſirous to obtain the time that is neceſſary for deliberation. The ſubject before us is certainly of great moment, and therefore deſerves conſideration, but it is likewiſe of a complex nature, and therefore demands it. In the account which has been given to the houſe, we diſcover an offence that may either be conſidered as a riot and breach of the public peace, in which caſe the common courſe of the law is competent to puniſh the offenders, or it may be regarded as an infringement of the privilege of this houſe, in which caſe it becomes our duty to inveſtigate the circumſtances, for it is in our power alone to puniſh the delinquency. Connected with this queſtion, are many enquiries which it is impoſſible to aſcertain by an inſtantaneous recourſe to the memory, and therefore I ſhall vote for the commitment, which is intended, I am confident, to provide the proper means of redreſſing the injury, and not to divert attention from the complaint which has been made to the houſe.

[Here the Speaker read the depoſitions, and in my opinion, Mr. Speaker, they do not ſupport the reſolution which has been offered to the houſe. I ſhould certainly, therefore, vote for the commitment upon that ground alone, but I conceive likewiſe, that in point of office this committee will not paſs a vote which tends to reflect upon the city and its police, without a perfect inveſtigation of the grounds on which they proceed. If the committee ſhall find the charge ſufficiently ſupported I ſhall concur in any proper meaſure for puniſhing the offenders; but to vindicate the conduct of the houſe, it is certainly neceſſary to enquire into the ſubject before we decide upon it.

Mr. Findley. Sir, I may be thought perſonally intereſted in the queſtion, and therefore I ſhall not animadvert upon the means which the houſe ought to purſue in order to declare their diſapprobation of the tranſaction complained of; but I beg leave to obſerve, that I hope no other proofs will be called for in this caſe, than could be aſked for in any other caſe of a ſimilar nature. According to parliamentary uſage, the complaint of a member, Mr. Speaker, need only be ſupported by his own aſſertion, and the affidavits which have been produced upon this occaſion, were ſuperfluous and unneceſſary. I claim no perſonal compliment or diſtinction, but poſſeſſing the honor of a ſeat in this houſe, I hope it will not be deemed arrogant or improper to claim the privileges and credit that belong to it.

Here the Speaker declared, that Mr. Findley was certainly right in his ideas upon the ſubject; and Mr. Fitzſimons obſerved, that not being preſent when the buſineſs was introduced, he did not know that it came in the form of a complaint from any member of the houſe.

After ſome further debate, the queſtion for commitment was carried by a ſmall majority.

The committee who had been this morning appointed upon Mr. Kennedy's motion, offered their report, which was to the following effect:

The report having recapitulated the complaint of the members, propoſed theſe reſolutions, viz. 1ſt. That the ſubject of the complaint was a breach of privilege, and 2dly, that the executive council be authoriſed and required to offer a reward for diſcovering the offenders, and bringing them to puniſhment

State Convention.

FRIDAY, Nov. 23.

THE committee appointed yesterday to bring in rules and regulations, made report, and the same being read, was, by special order, taken up, read by paragraphs, and agreed to, as follows:

1st. When the president assumes the chair the members shall take their seats.

2d. At the opening of the convention each day, the minutes of the preceding day shall be read, and [illegible] in the power of the convention to be corrected, after which any business addressed to the chair may be proceeded to.

3d. Every petition, memorial, letter, or other matter of the like kind, read in the convention, shall be deemed as lying on the table for further consideration, unless any special order be moved therein.

4th. A motion made and seconded shall be repeated by the president. A motion shall be reduced to writing, if the president or any two members require it. A motion may be withdrawn by the member making it, before any decision is had on it.

5th. No member speaking shall be interrupted but by a call to order by the president, or by a member through the president.

6th. No member to be referred to in debate by name.

7th. The president himself, or by request, may call to order any member who shall transgress the rules. If a second time, the president may refer to him by name. The convention may then examine and censure the member's conduct, he being allowed to extenuate or justify.

8th. Every member actually attending the convention shall be in his place at the time the convention stands adjourned to, or within half an hour thereof.

9th. The name of him who makes, and the name of him who seconds a motion, shall be entered on the minutes.

10th. No member shall speak more than twice to a question without leave.

11th. Every member of a committee shall attend at the call of his chairman.

12th. The yeas and nays may be called, and entered on the minutes when any two members require it.

On motion of Mr. M'Kean, seconded by Mr. Smilie ordered that the doors of the convention be left open during the session.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Yates, it was made a rule of the convention to meet at ten o'clock, A. M.

Adjourned to ten o'clock to-morrow.

SATURDAY, Nov. 24, A. M.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment.

The minutes of yesterday being read, the proposed constitution of federal government was taken up for a second reading, after which the following proceedings took place.

Mr. M'Kean, Mr. President, there will perhaps be some difficulty in ascertaining the proper mode of proceeding to obtain a decision upon the important and interesting subject before us. We are certainly without precedent to guide us; but the utility of the forms established by other public bodies, will be an inducement to adhere to them, where a variation of circumstances does not render a variation of them absolutely necessary. As far, therefore, as the rules of the legislature of Pennsylvania will apply to the constitution and business of this body, I shall recommend their adoption, but I perceive that in a very great degree we shall be obliged, for convenience and propriety, to resort to new regulations, arising from the singularity of the subject offered to our consideration. For the present, however, I shall move you, sir, that we come to the following resolution: "Resolved, that this convention do adopt and ratify the constitution of federal government as agreed upon by the federal convention at Philadelphia, on the 17th day of September, 1787." This measure, Mr President, is not intended to introduce an instantaneous decision of so important a question, but merely to bring the object of our meeting fully and fairly into discussion. It is not my wish that it should be determined this day, nor do I apprehend that it should be determined this day week; but it is merely preparatory to another motion with which I shall hereafter trouble you, and which, in my opinion, will bring on that regular and satisfactory investigation of the separate parts of the proposed constitution, which will finally enable us to determine upon the whole.

As soon as Mr. M'Kean's motion had been read from the table, Mr. Wilson rose, and in a long and elaborate speech, delineated the general principles upon which the federal constitution has been founded. The difficulties which the late convention had to encounter were pointed out, in the extent of the country, its population, and independent establishments, the various and contending habits, prejudices, and interests of the people, and the want of an applicable example in any of the antient or modern constitutions of governments. The republics of former times; as well as the existing confederations of the Swiss Cantons, the United Netherlands; and the Germanic body, were shewn to be incapable of furnishing a precedent, and the three simple species of government, the monarchical, aristocratical, and democratical, were accurately reviewed to demonstrate that they did not singly afford a rule adequate to the exigencies and dominion of the continent. Mr. Wilson then entered into a discussion of the nature and properties of civil society, civil liberty, and civil government, and closing this part of his speech with what, for the first time, he designated by the term of federal liberty, he observed that the same principles which applied in resigning a portion of the natural rights of individuals to form society, would apply in resigning a portion of the civil liberty of each state, to form a federal republic; because in both cases the good of the whole must be preferred to a part, and, in truth, more liberty is gained by associating, than is lost by the natural rights which it absorbs. Having ably discriminated between the advantages and disadvantages of every known species of government, Mr. Wilson observed, that it was the object of the convention to form such a system as would admit the one, but exclude the other, and therefore a federal republic naturally presented itself to their approbation. The result of their opinion relying for the discussion of the convention, it would certainly be asked, after investigating other governments, of what description is the proposed plan? To which he answered, in its principles it is purely democratical; for, however wide and various the streams of power may appear, they may all be traced to one source, the people.

(To be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

WEZEL, September 7.

THIS morning all the general officers assembled at the duke of Brunswick's, after which all the generals, whose regiments were not here, set off to join them; the staff and subaltern officers were then assembled, and notice was given them that the army would march on the 9th, at four o'clock in the morning, and 60 rounds of ball have been just delivered to each man of this garrison; the same will be delivered to all the regiments of this province. The troops will march in two columns along the east and west sides of the Rhine, by Nimeguen and Arnheim, towards Utrecht; the heavy artillery will be brought to Arnheim by shipping. We do not know what has occasioned this hasty marching of the troops; all we learn is, that a courier arrived from Berlin, whose dispatches, we have no doubt, gave rise to the sudden motion of the army.

UTRECHT, September 10.

The provinces of Guelderland, Zealand, Friesland, and the pretended states of Amersfort, have accepted a mediation composed of the courts of France Prussia and England, and the emperor, if his majesty desires to assist. These provinces have entreated those of Holland and Overyssel by letter to extend their resolutions already known on that subject farther, by likewise accepting the mediation of the courts of Prussia and London. We do not as yet know if they will consent to it.

They expect on the 16th inst at the Hague, M. St. Priest, the new French ambassador, who was to leave Versailles the 13th of this month.

HAGUE, September 18.

On Thursday last the Prussian army, under the command of his serene highness the duke of Brunswick, passed the river at Nimeguen, and advanced from thence in three columns. On their approach, the Rhinegrave of Salm evacuated Utrecht, after having nailed up 140 pieces of cannon, which he was obliged to leave behind him, and destroyed as far as he was able, the powder and other stores, retiring with what he could collect of the garrison, in great disorder, towards Amsterdam and Naarden. On Sunday the prince of Orange's troops entered the towns of Utrecht, Montfort and the Vaart; and no opposition was made in any part of the province.

Intelligence was received at the Hague, of Gorcum, Dordt, Schoonhoven, and several other of the principal towns of South Holland, having surrendered, without bloodshed, to the duke of Brunswick. The states of Holland issued orders for breaking and disarming the free corps; and late this evening they passed a resolution for restoring his serene highness the stadtholder to all his rights and honors, with the command of this garrison; and a deputation is appointed to the duke of Brunswick, and a letter sent off invite the prince of Orange to return to his residence here.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Private correspondence from Holland by yesterday's mail, say, the Prussian troops have penetrated into Holland, under the command of the duke of Brunswick. They are said to amount to 15000.

The fluices are opened by the patriotic party, to prevent the progress of the stadtholderians, with a promise of indemnification to the neighbouring inhabitants, for any damage they may sustain.

A very considerable reinforcement of French troops is already arrived at Givet, and the whole army there are under marching orders.

If the Dutch and Brabanters do not severally give way, and the porte yield up all its pretensions on Russia, war must soon be kindled in Europe, the flames of which will spread from the utmost extremity of the Caspian sea to the English channel. The greatest part of the northern hemisphere will be involved in it, and a scene of destruction exhibited beyond any thing that has been known in the annals of mankind.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Sept. 12.

"All tumults here have ceased. Indeed it could not be otherwise; 12000 men in arms, who are in Paris and its neighbourhood, are sufficient forever to preserve order and tranquility in this city. The king published an edict this morning, in which he has declared the resolutions taken by the parliament of Paris, by refusing to register the stamp and land tax, null and illegal, notwithstanding which, it is determined neither tax shall take place, and that the parliament will, in a few days, be recalled to Paris."

Sunday last, a party of the artillery, with two waggons, laden with proper implements, marched to Dover, with orders to mount the cannon which were dismounted at the peace.

Commodore Cosby's squadron in the mediterranean is to be immediately reinforced, in consequence of the rupture between Russia and the Turks.

The differences which subsisted between the courts of Portugal and Madrid, on account of the detention of dollers, to a great amount, have been amicably accommodated.

An order was yesterday sent off to the commissioner at Plymouth, to get three more ships of the line ready for sea with the utmost despatch.

Last night press warrants were sent down from the admiralty office to every seaport for the impressing of men into his majesty's service.

The following is handed to us as a copy of a letter from a die's agent in town to his employer in the country, but we cannot absolutely vouch for its authenticity. We only know that such things are.

Madam,

Per bearer you will receive your rump altered according to your desire, except the left hip, which I could not separate farther from the other without putting a piece between, which would have quite altered the shape. I called upon Mr. —— concerning your teeth, which are not yet completed; but bids me assure you, that your present set will do for a considerable time, barring accidents. Your shoulder shall be altered as you desire, and I would have sent the Paris bluff, but it is not yet arrived. I shall be proud to receive your commands, and am, Madam, &c.

It may seem incredible, but it is most certainly true that Great Britain pays in taxes, upwards of 4 l. every day of the year. So great are the resources of a commercial nation.

American Occurrences.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.

Hon Mr. Gerry's objections to signing the National Constitution.

[The following letter, on the subject of the American Constitution, from the Hon. Eldridge Gerry, Esq; one of the delegates representing this commonwealth in the late Federal Convention, to the legislature, was on Wednesday last read in the Senate and sent down to the House of Representatives where it was yesterday read and sent up. As it contains opinions on a subject of the first importance to our country at this day, we have obtained a copy of it for insertion, and are happy to have it in our power thus early to communicate it to the public.]

New York, 18th October, 1787.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honor to enclose, pursuant to my commission, the constitution proposed by the federal convention.

To this system I gave my dissent, and shall submit my objections to the honorable legislature.

It was painful for me, on a subject of such national

State Convention.

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The minutes of yesterday being read, the proposed constitution of federal government was taken up for a second reading, after which the following proceedings took place.

Mr. M'Kean, Mr. President, there will perhaps be some difficulty in ascertaining the proper mode of proceeding to obtain a decision upon the important and interesting subject before us. We are certainly without precedent to guide us; but the utility of the forms established by other public bodies, will be an inducement to adhere to them, where a variation of circumstances does not render a variation of them absolutely necessary. As far, therefore, as the rules of the legislatures of Pennsylvania will apply to the constitution and business of this body, I shall recommend their adoption, but I perceive that in a very great degree we shall be obliged, for convenience and propriety, to resort to new regulations, arising from the singularity of the subject offered to our consideration. For the present, however, I shall move you, first that we come to the following resolution: "Resolved, that this convention do adopt and ratify the constitution of federal government as agreed upon by the federal convention at Philadelphia, on the 17th day of September, 1787." This measure, Mr President, is not intended to introduce an instantaneous decision of so important a question, but merely to bring the object of our meeting fully and fairly into discussion. It is not my wish that it should be determined this day, nor do I apprehend that it should be determined this day week; but it is merely preparatory to another motion with which I shall hereafter trouble you, and which, in my opinion, will bring on that regular and satisfactory investigation of the separate parts of the proposed constitution, which will finally enable us to determine upon the whole.

As soon as Mr. M'Kean's motion had been read from the table, Mr. Wilson rose, and in a long and elaborate speech, delineated the general principles upon which the federal constitution has been founded. The difficulties which the late convention had to encounter were pointed out, in the extent of the country, its population, and independent establishments, the various and contending habits, prejudices, and interests of the people, and the want of an applicable example in any of the antient or modern institutions of governments. The republics of former times; as well as the existing confederations of the Swiss Cantons, the United Netherlands; and the Germanic body, were shown to be incapable of furnishing a precedent, and the three simple species of government, the monarchical, aristocratical, and democratical, were separately reviewed to demonstrate that they did not singly afford a rule adequate to the exigencies and dominion of the continent. Mr. Wilson then entered into a discussion of the nature and properties of civil society, civil liberty, and civil government, and closing this part of his speech with what, for the first time, he designated by the term of federal liberty, he observed that the same principles which applied in resigning a portion of the natural rights of individuals to form society, would apply in resigning a portion of the civil liberty of each state, to form a federal republic; because in both cases the good of the whole must be preferred to a part, and, in truth, more liberty is gained by associating, than is lost by the natural rights which it absorbs. Having ably discriminated between the advantages and disadvantages of every known species of government, Mr. Wilson observed, that it was the object of the convention to form such a system as would admit the one, but exclude the other, and therefore a federal republic naturally presented itself to their approbation. The result of their opinion lying for the discussion of the convention, it would certainly be asked, after investigating other governments, of what description is the proposed plan? To which he answered, in its principles it is purely democratical; for, however wide and various the streams of power may appear, they may all be traced to one source, the people.

(To be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

WEZEL, September 7.

This morning all the general officers assembled at the duke of Brunswick's, after which all the generals, whose regiments were not here, set off to join them: the staff and subaltern officers were then assembled, and notice was given them that the army would march on the 9th, at four o'clock in the morning, and 60 rounds of ball have been just delivered to each man of this garrison; the same will be delivered to all the regiments of this province. The troops will march in two columns along the east and west sides of the Rhine, by Nimeguen and Arnheim, towards Utrecht; the heavy artillery will be brought to Arnheim by shipping. We do not know what has occasioned this hasty marching of the troops; all we learn is, that a courier arrived from Berlin, whose dispatches, we have no doubt, gave rise to the sudden motion of the army.

UTRECHT, September 10.

The provinces of Guelderland, Zealand, Friesland, and the pretended states of Amersfort, have accepted a mediation composed of the courts of France Prussia and England, and the emperor, if his majesty desires to act. Their provinces have entreated those of Holland and Overyssel by letter to extend their resolutions already known on that subject farther, by likewise accepting the mediation of the courts of Prussia and London. We do not as yet know if they will consent to it.

They expect on the 16th inst at the Hague, M. St. Priest, the new French ambassador, who was to leave Versailles the 18th of this month.

HAGUE, September 18.

On Thursday last the Prussian army, under the command of his serene highness the duke of Brunswick, passed the river at Nimeguen, and advanced from thence in three columns. On their approach, the Rhinegrave of Salm evacuated Utrecht, after having nailed up 140 pieces of cannon, which he was obliged to leave behind him, and destroyed as far as he was able, the powder and other stores, retiring with what he could collect of the garrison, in great disorder, towards Amsterdam and Naarden. On Sunday the prince of Orange's troops entered the towns of Utrecht, Montfort and the Vaart; and no opposition was made in any part of the province.

Intelligence was received at the Hague, of Gorcum, Dordt, Schoonhoven, and several other of the principal towns of South Holland, having surrendered, without bloodshed, to the duke of Brunswick. The states of Holland issued orders for breaking and disarming the free corps; and late this evening they passed a resolution for restoring his serene highness the stadtholder to all his rights and honors, with the command of this garrison; and a deputation is appointed to the duke of Brunswick, and a letter sent off invite the prince of Orange to return to his residence here.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Private correspondence from Holland by yesterday's mail, says, the Prussian troops have penetrated into Holland, under the command of the duke of Brunswick. They are said to amount to 15000.

The Dutch are opposed by the patriotic party, to prevent the progress of the stadtholderians, with a proviso of intimidation to their neighbouring inhabitants, for any damage they may sustain.

A very considerable reinforcement of French troops is already arrived at Calais, and the whole army there are under marching orders.

If the Dutch and Prussians do not severally give way, and the powers disputants pretensions on Russia, war must soon be kindled in Europe, the flames of which will spread from the utmost extremity of the Calyton sea to the English channel. The greatest part of the northern hemisphere will be involved in it, and a scene of destruction exhibited beyond any thing that has been known in the annals of mankind.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Sept. 12.

"All tumults here have ceased. Indeed it could not be otherwise; 12000 men in arms, who are in Paris and its neighbourhood, are sufficient forever to preserve order and tranquility in this city. The king published an edict this morning, in which he has declared the resolutions taken by the parliament of Paris, by refusing to register the stamp and land tax, null and illegal, notwithstanding which, it is determined neither tax shall take place, and that the parliament will, in few days, be recalled to Paris."

Sunday last, a party of the artillery, with two waggons laden with proper implements, marched to Dover, with orders to mount the cannon which were dismounted at the peace.

Commodore Cosby's squadron in the mediterranean is to be immediately reinforced, in consequence of the rupture between Russia and the Turks.

The differences which subsisted between the courts of Portugal and Madrid, on account of the detention of bullion, to a great amount, have been amicably accommodated.

An express was yesterday sent off to the commissioner at Plymouth, to get three more ships of the line ready for sea with the utmost dispatch.

Eight press warrants were sent down from the admiralty office to every seaport for the impressing of men into his majesty's service.

The following is handed to us as a copy of a letter from a clerk in town to his employer in the country, but we cannot absolutely vouch for its authenticity. We only know that such things are.

Madam,

Per bearer you will receive your rump altered according to your desire, except the left hip, which I could not separate farther from the other without putting a piece between, which would have quite altered the shape. I called upon Mr. —— concerning your teeth, which are not yet completed; but bids me assure you, that your present set will do for a considerable time, barring accidents. Your shoulder shall be altered as you desire, and I would have sent the Paris bluff, but it is not yet arrived. I shall be proud to receive your commands, and am, Madam, &c.

It may seem incredible, but it is most certainly true that Great Britain pays in taxes, upwards of 4000l. every day of the year. So great are the resources of a commercial nation.

American Occurrences.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.

Hon Mr. Gerry's objections to signing the National Constitution.

[The following letter, on the subject of the American Constitution, from the Hon. Elbridge Gerry, Esq; one of the delegates representing this commonwealth in the late Federal Convention, to the legislature, was on Wednesday last read in the Senate and sent down to the House of Representatives where it was yesterday read and sent up. As it contains opinions on a subject of the first importance to our country at this day, we have obtained a copy of it for insertion, and are happy to have it in our power thus early to communicate it to the public.]

New York, 18th October, 1787.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honor to enclose, pursuant to my commission, the constitution proposed by the federal convention.

To this system I gave my dissent, and shall submit my objections to the honorable legislature.

It was painful for me, on a subject of such national

portance, to differ from the reſpectable members o ſigned the conſtitution: but conceiving as I did, at the liberties of America were not ſecured by the ſtem, it was my duty to oppoſe it.

My principal objections to the plan, are, that there is no adequate proviſion for a repreſentation of the people; that they have no ſecurity for the right of election; that ſome of the powers of the legiſlature are ambiguous, and others indefinite and dangerous; that the executive is blended with and will have an undue influence over the legiſlature; that the judicial department will be oppreſſive; that treaties of the higheſt importance may be formed by the preſident with the advice of two-thirds of a quorum of the ſenate; and that the plan is without the ſecurity of a bill of rights. Theſe are objections which are not local, but apply equally to all the ſtates.

As the convention was called for the ſole and expreſs purpoſe of revising the articles of confederation, and reporting to Congreſs and the ſeveral legiſlatures ſuch alterations and proviſions as ſhall render the federal conſtitution adequate to the exigencies of government, and the preſervation of the union.' I did not conceive that theſe powers extended to the formation of the plan propoſed, but the convention being of a different opinion, I acquieſced in it, being fully convinced that to preſerve the union, an efficient government was indiſpenſibly neceſſary: and that it would be difficult to make proper amendments to the articles of confederation.

The conſtitution propoſed has few, if any federal features, but is rather a conſolidation of national government. Nevertheleſs, in many reſpects I think it may be ſo reformed, and by proper amendments, may be adapted to the "exigencies of government," and preſervation of liberty.

The queſtion on this plan involves the higheſt importance of all. Whether there ſhall be a diſſolution of the federal government, or whether the ſeveral ſtate governments ſhall be conſolidated as in effect to be diſſolved? and laſtly, Whether in lieu of the federal and ſtate governments, the national conſtitution now propoſed ſhall be conſtituted with or without amendment? Never perhaps were a people called on to decide a queſtion of greater importance. Should the citizens of America adopt the plan as it now ſtands their liberties may be loſt, or ſhould they reject it altogether, anarchy may enſue. It is evident therefore, that they ſhould not be precipitate in their deciſions, that the ſubject ſhould be well underſtood, leſt they ſhould refuſe to ſupport the government, after having raſhly accepted it.

If thoſe who are in favor of the conſtitution, as well as thoſe who are againſt it, ſhould preſerve moderation, their diſcuſſion may afford much information and finally direct us to a happy iſſue.

It may be urged by ſome, that an implicit confidence ſhould be placed in the convention: but however reſpectable the members may be who formed the conſtitution, it muſt be admitted, that a free people are the propereſt judges of their rights and liberties; that the greateſt men may err; and that their errors are, ſometimes, of the greateſt magnitude.

Others may ſuppoſe, that the conſtitution may be ſafely adopted, becauſe therein proviſion is made to amend it: but cannot this object be better attained before a ratification, than after it? And ſhould a free people adopt a form of government, under conviction that it wants amendment?

And ſome may conceive, that if the plan is not accepted by the people, they will not unite in another; but ſurely while they have the power to amend, they are not under the neceſſity of accepting it.

I have been detained here longer than I expected, but ſhall leave this place in a day or two for Maſſachuſetts, and on my arrival ſhall ſubmit the reaſons (if required by the legiſlature) on which my objections are grounded.

I ſhall only add, that as the welfare of the union requires a better conſtitution than the confederation, I ſhall think it my duty as a citizen of Maſſachuſetts, to ſupport that which ſhall be finally adopted, ſincerely hoping it will ſecure the liberty and happineſs of America.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with the higheſt reſpect for the honorable legiſlature & yourſelves, your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

E. GERRY.

The Hon. Samuel Adams, Eſq;
Preſident of the Senate; and
The Hon. James Warren, Eſq;
Speaker of the houſe of Repreſentatives of Maſſachuſetts.

Pittſburgh, December 22.

The following is the report of a committee, appointed by the general aſſembly, during their laſt ſeſſion.

The committee to whom was referred the petition to lay off part of the counties of Weſtmoreland and Waſhington into a new county, comprehending the town of Pittſburgh; and alſo a petition to move the ſeat of juſtice from Greenſburgh, in Weſtmoreland county, to ſome more central place, beg leave to report the following reſolutions;

That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to erect part of the counties of Weſtmoreland and Waſhington into a ſeparate county, comprehending the town of Pittſburgh; the boundaries whereof to be as follows; to begin at the mouth of Racoon creek, thence up the ſame to White's mill, thence to the mouth of Miller's run on Chartiers creek, thence up that creek to Fowler's mill, thence by a direct line to the mouth of Perry's mill run on the eaſt ſide of the Monongahela river; thence up that river to the mouth of Pechet's run above Devour's ferry, thence along the road from the mouth of ſaid run to Simeral's ferry on the Youghiogany river, thence by a direct line to the mouth of Bruſh creek on Turtle creek, thence to the forks of ſaid creek, thence by a direct line to the mouth of Kiſkiminitas river, thence up the Alleghany river to the northern boundary of the ſtate, thence along the ſame to the weſtern line of the ſtate, thence along the ſame to the Ohio river, and thence up the ſame to the place of beginning.

That the ſeat of juſtice for Weſtmoreland county being already fixed by the legiſlature, upon due conſideration (as muſt be ſuppoſed) at Greenſburgh, there can be no juſt reaſon for complying with a petition for a removal.

UNIVERSALISM.

WHEN ſeas ſhall roſe, and fires in ſmoke decay
Rocks fall to duſt, and mountains melt away,
In adamantine chains ſhall death be bound,
And hell's grim tyrant feel th' eternal wound,
Th' archangel's trumpet ſhall the dead awake,
Call the pale nations from the duſky lake,
And each ſhall hear the ſummons of his doom,
Who ſleep in duſt, or ſail beyond the tomb.
Then ſhall the ſea, the earth, the realms of air,
Reſtore the myriads which they hide with care;
Then ſhall the judge aſſume the ſole command,
Stretch forth his hand, and ſhake the ſolid land;
Diſplay the ſcenes of nature in decay,
And bid the ſun and ſtarry worlds away.
Then ſhall he ſay to thoſe on his right hand,
"Ye bleſſed children of my father, ſtand!
Lo! I was hungry, and ye fed my need,
I was a ſtranger, and ye took me in,
Naked, and ye with ſhining garments clad,
Priſon'd, and ye the viſit never made,
Sick, and ye heal'd my ſickneſs with your love,
Come, ye bleſt, to nobler realms above."
Then ſhall the juſt with wonder aſk their king,
When did we theſe acts of mercy to thee bring?
He ſhall reply, "Whene'er ye did to one
Of theſe my leaſt, ye did it to your ſon."
Then ſhall he ſay to thoſe on his left hand,
"Ye curſed, from my preſence quickly wend,
Go, periſh, fall, and ſink to endleſs woe,
Who never fed my hunger, nor my thirſt did know,
Who ſaw me naked, and no clothing gave,
Priſon'd, and ſick, and no relief would have."
Then ſhall the wicked aſk their angry king,
When did we theſe acts of mercy to thee bring?
He ſhall reply, "Whene'er ye did to one
Of theſe my leaſt, ye did it not to your ſon."
Then ſhall the wicked to their doom remove,
Where endleſs anguiſh ſhall purſue their love;
Where ſtrong deſpair ſhall ſtretch the ſcorching rack,
And fiends ſhall ſcourge them with the ſerpent whip;
Where fiery billows ſhall their limbs devour,
And ſtorms of brimſtone ſhall their ſouls o'erpower;
Where ſhrieks and groans ſhall rend the vaulted ſkies,
And ſhrieks and groans ſhall anſwer to their cries;
Where ſhame and ſorrow ſhall their ſouls attend,
And ſhame and ſorrow ſhall their ſouls befriend;
Where gnawing conſcience ſhall her vengeance take,
And ſcorn and hatred ſhall their ſouls forſake;
Where deſperation ſhall their hearts invade,
And deſperation ſhall their hearts degrade;
Where they ſhall wiſh to ſleep, but ſleep ſhall fly,
Where they ſhall wiſh to die, but death ſhall nigh;
Where they ſhall wiſh to live, but life ſhall fade,
Where they ſhall wiſh to pray, but prayer ſhall be made;
Where they ſhall wiſh for hope, but hope ſhall be denied,
Where they ſhall wiſh for peace, but peace ſhall be denied,
Where they ſhall wiſh for reſt, but reſt ſhall be denied,
Where they ſhall wiſh for death, but death ſhall be denied,
Where they ſhall wiſh for God, but God ſhall be denied.
Then ſhall the bleſt to realms of glory go,
Where living waters flow,
And purling ſtreams make ſweet the verdant plains,
And on the meads, and on the mountains grow
Immortal fruits, and amaranthine flowers,
Whoſe fragrance ſcents the ever balmy air.
There ſhall the bleſt with their companions meet,
Who waſh'd their robes, and made them pure and white,
Who ſtood the fiery trial when they came,
Who felt the ſcorching flame,
And waſh'd their robes, and made them pure and white,
In the blood of the Lamb.
There ſhall they caſt their crowns at Jeſus' feet,
And ſtrike their golden harps, and ſing and ſhout,
And ſing and ſhout, and ſtrike their golden harps,
And ſing and ſhout, and ſtrike their golden harps,
And ſing and ſhout, and ſtrike their golden harps

Juſt publiſhed and to be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh, the

PITTSBURGH ALMANAC,

OR

WESTERN EPHEMERIS,

For the Year of our Lord 1788.

It may be had at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh, holeſale and retail, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

*** The calculations for this Almanac are made with the greateſt exactneſs to anſwer the meridian of the Weſtern Country.

Gregg & Barker,

WATCH MAKERS & GOLD & SILVER SMITHS.

HAVE removed their ſhop to Fourth ſtreet, near Mr. John Wilkins ſtore, where they continue to carry on their buſineſs in all its various branches. The higheſt price is given for old gold and ſilver.

They have a quantity of Patchall's Golden Drops for ſale; theſe drops are prepared by Dr. Patchall of Wilmington, in the ſtate of Delaware, where they are held in the higheſt eſteem by the generality of the people in that part of the country.

Their good effects in many inſtances may be known by applying as above.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 9, 1787.

Hanna's town, Oct. 25, 1787.

To the tavernkeepers in the county of Weſtmoreland,

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform thoſe who have not taken out licences for the preſent year, that unleſs they apply and take them before Tueſday in next court, he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of returning their names and place of abode to the attorney general, that bills may be preferred againſt them without diſtinction. After giving this public notice, I hope no perſon will be diſpleaſed if indictments ſhould be preferred againſt them.

Michael Huffnagle.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber in the night of the 19th Nov. a dark iron gray horſe, 9 years old, branded on the near ſhoulder and off buttock I. A. ſhod all round, about 14 hands and a half high, trots and paces. The above reward will be given to any perſon who will deliver ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber and apprehend the thief, or two dollars for either,

JAMES STEWART,

living on White Pine run, Weſtmoreland County.

Nov. 27.

N. B. A certain George Thompſon is the perſon ſuſpected of taking the horſe, as he left the neighbourhood at the time the horſe was miſſing; he is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, about 25 years of age, and has fair hair.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchaſe and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Alſo Houſes, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the eaſt ſide of Second ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, ſeven doors below Black Horſe-alley, Philadelphia. Who furniſhes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commiſſion.

All applications and orders from perſons reſiding in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchaſes or ſales, payments in the land office, or to receive intereſt at the continental loan office or ſtate treaſury.

SALT.

BEST Fine and Allum Salt to be ſold for Caſh, Wheat, Rye, or Barley, by Iſaac Craig & Co. at their Diſtillery.

Pittſburg, Sept. 5, 1787.

TO BE RENTED,

And poſſeſſion given immediately.

A DWELLING houſe about 30 feet ſquare; four rooms and a cloſet on the firſt floor, with a good ſtone chimney. The houſe and a large garden, with a timber and boat yard adjoining, are ſituated on the banks of the Monongahela, nearly oppoſite to the flouriſhing town of Pittſburgh. The above houſe, &c. were rented by Mr. Jacob Haymaker for upwards of 5 years paſt, where he carried on the boat building buſineſs with great ſucceſs, and where a perſon of that trade is much wanted at preſent. The place is very commodious alſo for a tavern, a three pollis road lies near the houſe, ſo that good entertainment will certainly command much cuſtom.

The owner of the above premiſes (who is the ſubſcriber) lives in Pittſburgh, who will rent the houſe and other conveniencies on reaſonable terms.

JOHN O'HARA.

December 7, 1787.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has obtained a deed of Meſſrs. Penn for a lot of ground ſituate in Front ſtreet in the town of Pittſburgh, marked in the general plan of ſaid town No. 216, now in poſſeſſion and claimed by a certain John Douſman: notice is hereby given to thoſe who might ignorantly buy or rent ſaid lot from ſaid Douſman, that they will involve themſelves in a ſuit at law, as the ſubſcriber is determined to put the law in full force to gain poſſeſſion thereof, as his title is indiſputable.

THOMAS CHAMBERS.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 23, 1787.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber living in the borough of Carliſle, Cumberland county, a ſervant man named William Watſon, but perhaps may change his name as he formerly went by the name of John Mills, a tinner by trade, about twenty one years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, of a dark ſwith complexion, has loſt part of his fingers on the left hand, which is much drawn together by being burnt with fire, had on when he went away, a white cloth coat patched, light brown jacket with a white linen back, one pair of velvet breeches about half worn, one new coarſe linen ſhirt, thread ſtockings, one pair of black grain ſhoes, copper buckles, and a wool hat about half worn; he alſo took with him, a pair of ſpoon moulds, marked D. L. and other tools belonging to the tinker buſineſs.

Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any jail, ſo that his maſter may have him again, or brings him home, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

DAVID LINDSAY.

Carliſle, Auguſt 2, 1787.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he has forged a paſs.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND-OFFICE

MAY be had of the ſubſcriber, at his office on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, two doors below Fourth ſtreet and directly oppoſite that part of the market lately built, where every perſon applying may be furniſhed with the exact ſum they may have occaſion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and ſells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this ſtate, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in the town of Waſhington, a ſervant Man named WILLIAM BOYD, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, fair hair; had on and took with him a fine green cloth coat, an olive coloured caſſoe, tied with tape, grey coating waiſtcoat and breeches, green legins, and a great coat, with ſeveral other articles not known; he alſo took with him a likely bay Horſe, with a ſhort neck and good carriage. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant ſo that his maſter may get him again ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges paid by

GABRIEL BLAKENEY.

November 23, 1787.

N. B. Said ſervant is well known in Pittſburgh and on the road to Carliſle, as he formerly drove pack horſes, and it is probable he is gone that way.

A PERSON who ſurname is Sheitz, lately arrived from Germany, in the borough of Lancaſter, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, with good recommendations, ſays he was brought up in a regular way as a Mineralift and refiner of Metals, and has ſtudied all the neceſſary branches appertaining to that extenſive employ, and who has ſerved a great prince in that capacity, with advantage for upwards of 22 years; makes known to the public, that he came to this country, to explore and examine its mountains, and to give his counſel and advice, for the extracting and manufacturing of its metals and minerals to the beſt advantage. He propoſes, therefore, to aſſay and examine all ſuch ore and mineral, which ſhall be brought or ſent to him, on paying 10 ſhillings for each, and to determine with preciſion and exactneſs, how much ore there or mineral contains in every hundred weight. Thoſe perſons ſtanding in need of having any mineral examined or aſſayed, will be pleaſed to ſend them to Meſſrs. Steiner, Albright, and Hahn, Printers, at the Muſe Printing Office, in the borough of Lancaſter, or they, who ſhould want his counſel and advice, will be pleaſed to direct their letters as above.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber the 7th of April laſt, a Dunn MARE, 6 years old laſt ſpring, about 14 hands high, the near hind foot white, a ſtar in her face, had a ſore below her right eye. A reward of Two Dollars will be given to any perſon who will deliver her to the ſubſcriber.

THOMAS DUNLAP.

Waſhington county, Dickinſon township, Dec. 14.

STRAYED from the plantation of Mr. John Barr, Mingo Creek, Waſhington County, will be built, a ſquare log Meeting Houſe, forty ſix feet by thirty, of twelve feet high in the clear. Any perſon inclining to undertake ſaid building, will meet with encouragement by applying to the undernamed Truſtees, or by their attendance at Mr. Barr's on the 1ſt day of January next, being the day appointed to ratify a contract for the abovementioned purpoſe.

William Scott, John Weiſh, William Armſtrong, John Coulter, John Magner, J. Hamilton, Truſtees

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CAME to Captain Van Swearingen's upper ferry four miles below Red Stone Old Fort, a ſorrel MARE, about 13 hands and a half high, ſuppoſed to be 12 or 13 years old; ſhe has with her a gray mare colt one year old laſt ſpring.

About the ſame time came to the ſame place, a Bay Mare, with her hip diſlocated, about 9 years old. The owners are requeſted to come prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN KNIGHT.

December 14.

German Almanacs, for the Year

1788,

May be had at the printing-office, by the groce, dozen, or ſingle one.